

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards
Commission Report

March 2008

CHAPTER 2.6.6.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Article 2.6.6.1.

The pig and its close relatives are the only natural hosts for African swine fever (ASF) virus. The definition of pig ~~These~~ includes all varieties of *Sus scrofa*, both domestic and wild, warthogs (*Phacochoerus* spp.), bushpigs (*Potamochoerus* spp.) and giant forest hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*). For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made between domestic pigs (permanently captive and farmed free-range pigs) and wild pigs (including feral pigs and wild boar) as well as between *Sus scrofa* and African pig species.

All varieties of *Sus scrofa* are susceptible to the pathogenic effects of ASF virus, while the African wild pigs are not and act as reservoirs of the infection. Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* are natural hosts of the virus and act as biological vectors of the infection.

For the purpose of the *Terrestrial Code*, the incubation period in *Sus scrofa* is 15 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.6.6.2.

The ASF status of a country, zone or compartment can only be determined after considering the following criteria in domestic and wild pigs, as applicable:

1. ASF should be notifiable in the whole country, and all clinical signs suggestive of ASF should be subjected to appropriate field and/or laboratory investigations;
2. an on-going awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of ASF;
3. the Veterinary Administration Authority should have current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic pigs in the country, zone or compartment;
4. the Veterinary Administration Authority should have current knowledge about the species, population and habitat of wild pigs in the country or zone.

Article 2.6.6.3.

ASF free country, zone or compartment

1. ASF free status

1.1. Historically free status

A country or zone may be considered free from ASF without formally applying a specific surveillance programme if the provisions of Article 3.8.1.6. are complied with.

b)2 Free status as a result of an eradication programme

A country or *zone* which does not meet the conditions of point a) above or a *compartment* may be considered free from ASF when:

- a)** there has been no *outbreak* of ASF during the past 3 years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the *infection*;
- b)** no evidence of ASFV *infection* has been found during the past 12 months;
- c)** surveillance in accordance with appendix 3.8.8. has been in place in domestic pigs for the past 12 months;
- d)** imported domestic pigs comply with the requirements in Article 2.6.6.5. or Article 2.6.6.6.

AND

in the case of a country or *zone*, Based on surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8., ASF *infection* has been demonstrated not to be present in place to determine the ASF status of the any wild pig population in the country or *zone* and:

- e)** there has been no clinical evidence, nor virological evidence of ASF in wild pigs during the past 12 months;
- f)** no seropositive wild pigs have been detected in the age class 6-12 months during the past 12 months;
- g)** imported wild pigs comply with the relevant requirements in Article 2.6.6.9.

Article 2.6.6.4.

Recovery of free status

Should an ASF *outbreak* occur in a free country, *zone* or *compartment*, the free status of the country, *zone* or *compartment* may be restored where surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been carried out with negative results, either:

1. 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy* is practised and there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the *infection*;

OR

2. in the case where ticks are suspected to be involved in the epidemiology of the *infection*, 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy*, followed by acaricide treatment and the use of sentinel pigs, is practised; or

OR

3. where a *stamping-out policy* is not practised, the provisions of point **b)2** of Article 2.6.6.3. should be followed;

AND

4. ~~in the case of a country or zones, Based on surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8, ASF infection has been demonstrated not to be present, is not known to occur~~ in any wild pig population in the country or zone.

Article 2.6.6.5.

When importing from ASF free countries, zones or compartments, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in an ASF free country, zone or compartment since birth or for at least the past 40 days.

Article 2.6.6.6.

When importing from ASF infected countries or *infected zones* ~~with ASF infection in domestic pigs,~~ ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. ~~were kept since birth or for the past 40 days in a ASF free compartment~~ showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
2. ~~showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment~~ were kept since birth or for the past 40 days in an ASF free compartment.

Article 2.6.6.7.

When importing from ASF free countries or zones, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
2. have been captured in an ASF free country or zone;

and, if the zone where the animal has been captured is adjacent to a zone with infection in wild pigs:

3. were kept in a quarantine station for 40 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the quarantine station, with negative results

Article 2.6.6.8.

When importing from ASF free countries, *zones* or *compartments*, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) were kept in an ASF free country, *zone* or *compartment* since birth or for at least 40 days prior to collection in accordance with 2.6.6.6;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the semen;
2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.6.9.

When importing from ASF infected countries or *infected zones* ~~considered infected with ASF in domestic pigs~~, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) were kept in an ASF free *compartment* and since birth or for at least 40 days prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 40 days;
2. the semen was collected in accordance with 2.6.6.8, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.6.10.

When importing from ASF free countries, *zones* or *compartments*, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:
 - a) were kept in an ASF free country, *zone* or *compartment* in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 40 days in accordance with 2.6.6.6, prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the embryos;

2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.6.11.

When importing from ASF infected countries or *infected zones* ~~considered infected with ASF in domestic pigs~~, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:
 - a) were kept in an ASF free *compartment* ~~and~~ since birth or for at least 40 days prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the embryos and for the following 40 days;
2. the embryos were collected ~~in accordance with 2.6.6.10.~~ processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.6.12.

When importing from ASF free countries, *zones* or *compartments*, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for *fresh meat* of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:

1. have been kept in an ASF free country, *zone* or *compartment* since birth or for at least the past 40 days, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 2.6.6.5. or Article 2.6.6.6.;
2. have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir*, have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections in accordance with Appendix 3.10.1. and have been found free of any sign suggestive of ASF.

Article 2.6.6.13.

When importing from ASF free countries or *zones*, ~~Veterinary Administrations~~ Authorities should require:

for *fresh meat* of wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:
 - ~~1.a)~~ have been killed in an ASF free country or *zone*;
 - ~~2.b)~~ have been subjected to a post-mortem inspection in accordance with Appendix 3.10.1. in an approved examination centre, and have been found free of any sign suggestive of ASF;

and, if the ~~zone~~ where the animal has been killed is adjacent to a ~~zone~~ with *infection* in wild pigs:

2. a sample has been collected from every animal killed and has been subjected to a virological test and a serological test for ASF, with negative results.

Article 2.6.6.14.

Veterinary ~~Administrations~~ Authorities of importing countries should require:

for *meat products* of pigs (either domestic or wild), or for products of animal origin (from *fresh meat* of pigs) intended for use in animal feeding, for agricultural or industrial use, or for pharmaceutical or surgical use, or for trophies derived from wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:
 - a) exclusively from *fresh meat* meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;
 - b) in a processing establishment:
 - i) approved by the *Veterinary ~~Administration~~ Authority* for export purposes;
 - ii) processing only meat meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary ~~Administration~~ Authority* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.

Article 2.6.6.15.

Veterinary ~~Administrations~~ Authorities of importing countries should require:

for products of animal origin (from pigs, but not derived from *fresh meat*) intended for use in animal feeding and for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:
 - a) exclusively from products meeting the conditions laid down for *fresh meat* in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;
 - b) in a processing establishment:
 - i) approved by the *Veterinary ~~Administration~~ Authority* for export purposes;
 - ii) processing only products meeting the conditions laid down in point a) above;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary ~~Administration~~ Authority* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.

Article 2.6.6.15.bis

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require:

for bristles (from pigs)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. come from an ASF free country, *zone or compartment*; or
2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Authority* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.

Article 2.6.6.16.

Veterinary ~~Administrations~~ Authorities of importing countries should require:

for litter and manure (from pigs)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. come from an ASF free country, *zone or compartment*; or
2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary ~~Administration~~ Authority* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.